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scientific portions of this field, the various methods of producing hypnotism, etc., capable of explaining the more wonderful portions of savage doings and conceptions. Many pertinent illustrations of these facts are given and they lead the author to conclude that it is precisely in primitive peoples that we find as more or less normal most of those phenomena producible in us only artificially and not without danger to the subject; so that the simple observation of well prepared travellers would lead to an unsuspected extension of the field of research."

Quite in the same strain von Hellwald cites cases in which magic, self-induced hypnotism and other factors enter into the complex operations of the fakirs and other oriental priest classes. J. J.

*Des hallucinations négatives suggérées.* BERNHEIM. *Revue de l'hypnotisme*, Fév., 1889. Réponse à M. le Professeur Delbœuf.

In commenting on a paper of Bernheim's in the January number of the *Revue*, Delbœuf insisted on the very great and intelligent part played by the subject in case of negative hallucination, in language which might be construed to mean that the whole thing was simulation (*vide* AMER. JOUR. PSY. II, 324). To prevent such a misapprehension, Bernheim again defines his position, asserting the complete freedom of genuine cases from all simulation. Unilateral blindness in hysteria is equally real and equally psychic, and occurs where the ignorance of the subject, both of the defect and its connection with her disease, guarantees the impossibility of simulation. With the hypnotic subject the sensations reach the cortical centers, but fail of the further processes, whatever they may be, needed to bring them to consciousness; they are, so to speak, unconsciously perceived. With hysterics these further processes are not lacking, but "the imagination of the subject without her knowledge neutralizes" the sensation.

*Quelques remarques sur suggestion.* AUGUST FOREL. *Revue de l'hypnotisme*, Avril, 1889.

In this somewhat rambling paper, Prof. Forel touches upon a number of interesting points in regard to suggestion and auto-suggestion (which are the same as far as the subject is concerned), the process by which the operator secures control of the mental machinery of the subject, the unpleasant after-effects of hypnotization (due to auto-suggestion and to be suggested away by the operator), means of making subjects auto-hypnotizable, etc., etc. Apropos of the discussion of Bernheim and Delbœuf, he mentions the arrest and recall of the menses as unsimulable by the subject. In his opinion, "it is not only the will of the subject which is sometimes more, sometimes less completely directed by the hypnotizer, but his whole cerebral dynamism, sensorial (centripetal), motor (centrifugal), and intellectual (central) alike."

*Les perceptions inconscientes de l'hypnotisme.* A. BINET. *Revue Scientifique*, Fév. 23, 1889.

Binet complains of the misconceptions arising from confusion of terms in hypnology, citing as an example the recent papers of Liégeois, Bernheim and Delbœuf on negative hallucination, which

were supposed to refute the views of his party, whereas they were actually in agreement. He now defines that phenomenon, and enumerates the facts agreed upon. As a name for the phenomenon, Binet himself with Fétré, proposed "systematic anæsthesia." To avoid confusion, however, he is willing to accept "unconscious perception" or "negative perception," terms certainly more fitting, in view of recent experiments, than "negative hallucination."

*De l'annésie rétroactive dans le sommeil provoqué.* BERNHEIM. *Revue de l'hypnotisme*, Juillet, 1889.

Certain subjects on waking from the hypnotic trance, are without memory, not only of what has happened during that state, but of events immediately preceding it, and this may happen spontaneously with persons that have never before been hypnotized nor seen others hypnotized. A case of this kind is described by Bernheim. No explanation is offered, but the similarity to retroactive amnesia in fevers and alcoholic delirium is recalled.

*Note sur l'enregistrement des excitations portées sur une région anæsthetique du corps chez les hystériques.* ALFRED BINET. *Compt. rend. de la Soc. de Biologie*, séance du 12 Jan., 1889.

The motor effects now reported are in the line of the curious optical effects secured by the same experimenter by the stimulation of anæsthetic areas on the bodies of hysterical patients (see abstract, AMER. JOUR. PSY. II., 324), and are equally suggestive with reference to the conscious unconsciousness of some hypnotic subjects. He finds that stimulation of an anæsthetic area is followed by a slight, unconscious muscular excitation, the effect of which is to be seen in myographic tracings taken on the muscle masses of the limbs, trunk and face. Stimulation of a sensitive area produces a less widely irradiated excitation in many subjects than stimulation of an anæsthetic area, and in other particulars also there are variations of result. The rhythm of stimulations is sometimes followed, and the duration and intensity of the stimulus is of effect on the trace, which make it seem probable that, in spite of the subject's unconsciousness, psycho-motor centers take part in the response.

*Recherches sur les altérations de la conscience chez les hystériques.* A. BINET. *Revue Philosophique*, Fév., 1889.

It is well known that the anæsthesias of hysteria are vastly different from those of organic lesions, and the researches of M. Binet make this yet more apparent. The tests were made out of sight of the patient, without previous suggestion or hypnotization, and his results are, he thinks, symptomatic of the disease. It appears that, while simple pricks and touches produce no reaction, stimuli with some meaning (a dynamometer placed in the hand, or a pencil in the position for writing), may provoke a characteristic response of adapted motion. In some subjects, the presence of all the kinæsthetic senses and that of pain can be demonstrated. Furthermore, this action is not independent of consciousness. The thoughts of the subject find expression (in the case of automatic writers) on the anæsthetic side, and the sensations of that side reach consciousness though not with their normal character, tactal sensations generally